

Kentucky



Gazette.

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[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

From the Boston Courier.

MR. JEFFERSON.—Among some late English publications, received here a few days since, is a "Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright," in which we find the following letter from the late Mr. Jefferson. As every thing coming from the pen of that distinguished philosopher, statesman and patriot, is now read with avidity, we have thought that this would be acceptable to our readers. It appears from the book, that Major Cartwright had sent to Mr. Jefferson a copy of his "English Constitution," and that the letter here given, was sent as an acknowledgment of the courtesy.

MONTICELLO, (in Virginia,) JUNE 5, 1824.
"Dear and Venerable Sir:—I am much indebted for your kind letter of Feb. 23, and for your valuable volume on the English Constitution. I have read this with pleasure and much approbation; and I think it has deduced the constitution inherited by the English nation, from its rightful root, the Anglo-Saxon. It is really wonderful that so many able men should have failed in their attempts to define it with correctness; no wonder then that Paine, who thought more than he read, should have credited the great authorities who have declared that the Will of Parliament is the Constitution of England. So Marbois, before the French Revolution, observed to me, that the Almanac Royal was the constitution of France. Your deviation of it from the Anglo-Saxons, seems to be made on legitimate principles. Having driven out the former inhabitants of that part of the island called England, they became, as to you Aborigines, and your lineal ancestors; they doubtless had a constitution, and although they have not left it in a written formula, to the precise text of which you may always appeal, yet they have left fragments of their history and laws, from which it may be inferred with considerable certainty. Whatever their history and law show to have been practised with approbation we may presume was permitted by their constitution; whatever was not so practised was not permitted, and although this constitution was violated and set at naught by Norman force, yet force cannot change right; a perpetual claim was kept up by the nation in their perpetual demand of the restoration of their Saxon laws, which shows they never were relinquished by the will of the nation. In the pullings and haulings for these ancient rights, between the nation and its kings of the races of Plantagenets, Tudors and Stuarts, there was sometimes gain and sometimes loss, until the final reconquest of their rights from the Stuarts, broke the thread of pretended inheritance, extinguished all regal usurpations, and the nation re-entered into all its rights; and although in their bill of rights they specifically reclaim some only, yet the omission of others was no renunciation of the right to assume their exercise also, whenever occasions should occur. The new king received no rights or powers but those expressly granted to him. It has ever appeared to me, that the difference between the whig and the Tory of England is, that the whig deduces his rights from the Anglo-Saxon source, the Tory from the Norman; and hence, the great apostle of Toryism says, in so many words, (note as to chap. 42) "that in the reigns of the Stuarts, it was the people who encroached upon the sovereign, not the sovereign who attempted, as is pretended, to usurp upon the people; this supposes the Norman usurpations to be rights in his successors; and again, (c. 59.) "the commons established a principle, which is noble in itself, and seems specious, but is belied by all history and experience, that the people are the origin of all JUST power!" and where else will this degenerate son of science, this traitor to his fellow men, find the origin of just power, if not in the majority of the Society? Will it be in the minority, or in an individual of that minority?"

"Our revolution commenced on more favourable ground. It presented us an Albion, on which we were free to write what we pleased; we had no occasion to search into misty records, to hunt up royal parchments, or to investigate the laws and institutions of a semi-barbarous ancestry. We appealed to those of nature, and found them engraved on our hearts, yet we did not avail ourselves of all the advantages of our position. We had never been permitted to exercise self government; when forced to assume it, we were novices in its science; its principles and forms had entered little into our former education; we established however some, although not all, its important principles. The constitutions of most of our states assert, that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves in all cases to which they think themselves competent; (as in electing their functionaries, executive, & legislative & deciding by jury of themselves both fact and law, in all judicial cases in which any fact is involved); or they may act by representatives, freely and equally chosen; that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed; that they are entitled to freedom of person, freedom of religion, freedom of property and freedom of the press. In the structure of our legislature, we think experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants; but in constituting these, natural right has been mistaken, in assuming making one of these bodies, and some both, the representatives of property instead of persons, whereas the double deliberation might be as well obtained without any violation of true principle, either by requiring a greater age in one of the bodies, or by electing a proper number of representatives of persons, dividing them by lot into two chambers, and renewing the division at frequent intervals, in order to break up cabals."

"Virginia, of which I am myself a native and resident, was not only the first of the states, but I believe I may say, the first of the nations of the earth, which assembled its wise men peaceably together to form a fundamental constitution, to commit it to writing, and place it among their archives, where

every one should be free to appeal to its text. But this act was very imperfect; the other states, as they proceeded successively to the same work, made successive improvements; and several of them still further corrected by experience, have by conventions, still further amended their first forms. My own state has gone on so far with its premiere *ébauche*, but it is now proposing to call a convention for amendment. Among other improvements, I hope they will adopt the sub divisions of our counties into wards; the former may be estimated at an average of twenty four miles square, the latter should be six miles square each, and would answer to the hundreds of your Saxon Alfred. In each of these might be, 1. An elementary school; 2. A company of militia, with its officers; 3. A justice of the peace and a constable; 4. Each ward should take care of their own poor; 5. Of their own roads; 6. Their own police; 7. Elect, within themselves, one or more jurors to attend the courts of justice; 8. And here give in at their folk-house their votes for all functionaries reserved to their election. Each ward would thus be a small republic within itself, and every man in the state would thus become an acting member in the common government, transacting in person, a great portion of its rights and duties, subordinate indeed, but important, and entirely within his competence; the wit of man cannot devise a more solid basis for a free, durable and well administered republic."

"With respect to our state and federal governments, I do not think their relations correctly understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former subordinate to the latter; but this is not the case, they are co-ordinate departments of one simple integral whole. To the state governments are reserved all legislation and administration in affairs which concern their own citizens only; and to the federal government is given whatever concerns foreigners, or the citizens of other states. These functions alone being federal, the one is the domestic, the other the foreign branch of the same government; neither having control over the other, but within its own department. There are one or two exceptions only to this partition of power. But you may ask if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the common umpire to decide ultimately between them. In cases of little importance or urgency the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the states must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best. You will perceive by these details, that we have not so far perfected our constitutions as to venture to make them unchangeable—but still, in their present state, we consider them not otherwise changeable, than by the immediate authority of the people, or a special election of representatives for that purpose expressly. They are till then the lex *terrena*."

"But can they be made unchangeable? Can one generation bind another, and all others in succession for ever? I think not. The Creator hath made the earth for the living not the dead. Rights and powers can only belong to persons, not to things; not to mere matter endowed with will—the dead are not even things. The particles of matter which composed their bodies make part now of the bodies of other animals, vegetables or minerals of a thousand forms. To what then are attached the rights and powers they held while in the form of man? A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life. When that has disappeared, another majority is in place, holds all the rights and powers their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves; nothing then is unchangeable but the inherent and unalienable rights of man."

"I was glad to find, in your book, a formal contradiction, at length, of the judiciary usurpation of legislative powers; for such the judges have usurped, in their repeated decisions that Christianity is a part of the common law. The proof of the contrary which you have adduced is incontrovertible, to wit, that the common law existed while the Anglo-Saxons were yet Pagans, at a time when they had never yet heard the name of Christ pronounced, or knew that such a character existed. But it may amuse you to show when and by what means they stole this law in upon us. In a case of quare impedit, in the year-book, 34 Il. 6. 38, (1458,) a question was made, how far the ecclesiastical law was to be respected in a common law court? And Prisot, c. 5, gives his opinion in these words—'A tel lies que de saint eglise ont en ancien scripture, convient a nous a donner credence; car ceo common ley sur quels tons n'ont leis sont fondez; et auxy, sir, nous savons obliges de conestre leur ley de saint eglise; et selonc alement ilz sont obliges de conestre nostre ley; et sir, si point appert a nous que l'evesque ait fait come un ordinaire fera en tel cas, adonc nous devons ceo adjuer lon, ou autrement non.' &c. See S. C. Fitzh. Abr. qu. imp. 69. Bro. Abr. qu. imp. 12. Finch in his first book, c. 3, is the first afterwards who quotes this case, and mistakes it thus—'To such laws of the Church as have warrants in holy scripture, our law giveth credence; and cites Prisot, mistranslating 'ancien scripture' into 'holy scripture'; whereas Prisot palpably says to such laws as those of holy church have in *ancien writing*, it is proper for us to give credence; to wit, to their ancient written laws. This was in 1603, a century and a half after the dictum of Prisot. Wingate, in 1658, erects this false translation into a maxim of the common law, copying the words of Finch, but citing Prisot. Wingate mix. 2, and Sheppard tit. 'Religion,' in 1675, copies the same mistranslation, quoting the Y. B. Finch and Wingate. Hale expresses it in these words, 'Christianity is parcel of the laws of England,' 1 Vent. 293, 3 Keb. 607, but quotes no authority. By these echoes and re-echoings from one to another, it had become so established in 1728, that in the case of the King vs. Woolston, 2 Stra. 834, the court would not suffer it to be debated, whether to write against Christianity was punishable in the temporal courts at common law? Wood therefore, 409, ventures still to vary the phrase, and says, 'that all blasphemy and profaneness are offences by the common law,' and cites 2 Stra.; then Blackstone, 1763, IV. 59, repeats the words of Hale, that 'Christianity is part of the common law of England,' citing Ventris and Strange; and finally Lord Mansfield, with a little qualification, in *Evans's case* in 1767, says, 'that the essential principles of revealed religion are parts of the common law,' thus engulfing Bible, Testament and all, into the common law without citing any authority.—And thus we find this chain of authorities hanging link by link one upon another, and all ultimately upon one and the same book, and that a mistranslation of the words 'ancien scripture' used by Prisot. Finch quotes Prisot; Wingate does the same; Sheppard quotes Prisot, Finch and Wingate; Hale cites nobody; the court, in Woolston's case, cites Hale, Wood cites Woolston's case; Blackstone quotes Woolston's

case, and Hale; and Lord Mansfield, like Hale, ventures it on his own authority. Here I might defy the best read lawyer to produce another scrap of authority for this *judiciary forgery*; and I might go on further to show how some of the Anglo-Saxon prints interpolated into the text of Alfred's laws, the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d chapters of Exodus, and the 15th of the Acts of the Apostles, from the 23d to the 29th verses. But this would lead me pen and your patience too far.—What a conspiracy this between Church and State!!! Sing Tantarara, Rogues all! Rogues all; sing Tantarara, Rogues all!

"I must still add to this long and rambling letter my acknowledgments for your good wishes to the University we are now establishing in this state. There are some novelties in it; of that of a professorship of the principles of government, you express your approbation. They will be founded in the rights of man; that of agriculture I am sure you will approve; and that also of Anglo-Saxon. As the histories and laws left us, in that type and dialect, must be the text books of the reading of the learners, they will imbibe with the language their free principles of government. The volume you have been so kind as to send, shall be placed in the library of the University. Having at this time, in England, a person sent for the purpose of selecting some professors, a Mr. Gilmer of my neighborhood, I cannot but recommend him to your patronage, counsel, and guardianship, against imposition, misinformation, and the deceptions of partial and false recommendations, in the selection of characters; he is a gentleman of great worth and correctness, my particular friend, well educated in various branches of science, and worthy of entire confidence."

"Your age of eighty-four and mine of eighty-one years, ensures us a speedy meeting. We may then comment at leisure, and more fully, on the good and evil, which in the course of our long lives, we have both witnessed; and in the mean time, I pray you to accept assurances of my high veneration and esteem for your person and character."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The following reply of the President of the United States, to the letter of condolence written by order of the select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, was laid before the Common Council of that City on Thursday last:

T. Kittera Esq. President of the Select Council, and Joshua Perceval, President of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia.

QUINCY, 5th August, 1826.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your very kind letter of the 14th ult. enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, on that day, honorary to the memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

In the review and belief of the immediate relations of the latter of those citizens, and as one of those citizens, and as one of those relations, I pray you to tender to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia our grateful sense of the interest which they and the inhabitants of that city have taken in the special bereavement allotted by this event to the personal kindred of the deceased. The children of those who had the trial and the happiness of affixing their names to the Declaration of Independence can surely never turn back a thought of reverence and gratitude to their fathers, without associating with the remembrance of their virtues the appropriate name of that city, where the charter of united equal rights and brotherly love was first proclaimed to the hopes and aspirations of Man. Accept my respectful and friendly salutations."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit, and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may always be found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts. May 2nd 1826—18—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Wardfield; where one or both may at all times be found. Lexington Dec 8, 1825—19—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25—tf.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd. Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4—tf.

DOCTOR RATTRIE.

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY, IN Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1826—2—tf.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2—tf.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

It will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Basting Business. Apply at my Sale Shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run. JOHN STEELE.

July, 1826—27—tf.

TO HATTERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of *BEAVER, MUSKAT, and RACCOON FURS*, at his Hat Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets. P. BAIN.

Lexington, July 1826—30tf

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. PORTER, TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by H. S. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public. Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen, MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD,

COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO,

SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH,

CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE,

RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP,

FIGS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine,

Domestic Wine,

Cherry Brandy, two kinds,

French Brandy,

RUM,

Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also,

best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes

that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and

far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48—tf

NOTICE

Department of State, July 14, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the re-

turn of the Bank Notes from this Department,

not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in

payment for *PAID IN FULL*, all persons desirous

of taking out Bank Notes are requested to transmit

with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may

know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

August 4—30—10t

Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers ten times.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the

firm of Foster & Varum is this day dissolved by

mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are

requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster

who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having

claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.

Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf JOHN VARUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his

old stand and has on hand for sale of Austin's best

GLASS and CASSIMERE for sale for cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLE TREES.

WILL BE KEPT AT

JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,

On Main street, Lexington,

where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10—tf.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town

of Lexington, August 10, 1826.

Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman of the

Board of Trustees be authorized to offer a reward of

one hundred dollars in silver, payable out of the town

funds, for the apprehension and delivery over to the

civil authorities of Fayette county, of Thos. as Park,

charged with the murder of Wm. M'Be, on the night

of the 9th inst. in the streets of Lexington, and that he

know the circumstances to his Excellency the

Governor of Kentucky, with a request for him to offer

an additional reward payable out of the Public Treas-

ury.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published

in the Kentucky Reporter and Kentucky Gazette in

Lexington, Louisville Public Advertiser, Banner in

Nashville, and Cincinnati Gazette, accompanied by a

description of the age and personal appearance of the

said Park. A copy. Att

H. I. BODLEY, Ck.

\$100 IN SILVER REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension

and delivering over to the civil author-

ity of Fayette County, Thomas Park alias Smith,

who is charged with the murder of Wm. M'Be on the

night of the 9th of August. Said Park alias

Smith is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10

inches high; slender form; dark hair, marked slightly

with the small pox; had very large front teeth one

of which is a little decayed, talks quick with a little

of the Scotch or Irish brogue; he is by trade a

Boot and Shoe maker.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Lexington

THOMAS NELSON, Chm.

Aug. 11, 1826—32

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 28th of July 1821, which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on Bill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office.) The sum required to be paid by the sale is \$290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1823, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest on the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 18—53td

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerk's office of the Fayette County Court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boone Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the sum for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—tds.

RAGS, RAGS.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

The following letter giving an account of Mr. Carter's interesting visit to La Grange, is the last of his correspondence which has come to hand. Our latest private information left him in the south of France, about to embark for Italy, with the intention of retracing over the Alps. We mention this circumstance that our readers may account for the interregnum in publishing his letters, which must occur until we hear from him again, of which we are in daily expectation.

VISIT TO LAFAYETTE.

PARIS, January, 1826.

Our excursion to La Grange occupied four days, which will often be recalled and fondly remembered as among the happiest of my life. A knowledge of the fact, that General Lafayette is frequently over-run with company, and that he was about to leave his country residence with his family, to pass the winter in Paris, half induced us to relinquish the idea of visiting La Grange for the present; when some of our friends returned from a similar excursion, bearing to us a most friendly note from the General, and expressing a hope that we would visit him before going to Italy. Such a kind and cordial invitation removed all doubts, and was promptly accepted.

On the morning of the 27th of December, we took the diligence for the village of Rose, within about two miles of which La Grange is situated, forty miles so an easterly direction from Paris. Our exit from the metropolis was through the Place Royal, the Place Bastille, and the Place du Trone; thence by the Barrier, Palace, and Forest of Vincennes, up the banks of the Seine, which is one of the largest branches of the river, being nearly as broad and deep as the river, in which it loses its water and its name. In one place it makes a circuitous route of several miles round a high peninsula, which is only half a mile across, and through which a subterranean canal has been cut, navigable for boats. For the first few miles, the route presented many interesting objects. The Palace of Vincennes is a large venerable pile without much ornament, and occupied at present as a state prison. Several events of some interest to the traveller have transpired within its walls. Here the two great Princes of Conde were imprisoned for years; and here Charles V. Cardinal Mazarine, and Henry V. of England expired. The forest of Vincennes covers a large tract, consisting of a small growth of natural woods, through which roads and vistas open in all directions.

At the distance of eight or ten miles from Paris, the road becomes dull, leading through an agricultural country not remarkable for its fertility, and studiously with little villages, which add nothing to its beauty. Midway in the journey the diligence stopped at a small inn for breakfast or dinner, call it which you will, as the bill of fare is generally much the same, not even excepting soup. On the plate from which I took my mutton chop, was a representation of General Lafayette on horseback, in the attitude of storming a fortress, with the following inscription:

"Il s'élance le premier dans la Redoute."

At a table on the opposite side of the room sat a group of three ladies and a gentleman, whose faces, dresses, and genteel manners attracted our attention, and who were, as it was subsequently ascertained, a part of General Lafayette's family, going to town to attend the examination of a school. But this was not the last of the curious incidents, which occurred at the hotel. A gentleman rode with us from Paris to this place, in the same department of the diligence, without a word passing between us, he taking us for Englishmen, and we supposing from his complexion, that he was a Portuguese or a Spaniard. He turned out to be a lieutenant in the United States Army, who was going to La Grange on the same errand with ourselves.

We reached the village of Rose at 5 o'clock in the evening; and that no unnecessary claims might be made to the hospitality of General Lafayette, or his family subjected to any inconvenience, we dined at the hotel, before taking a carriage and setting out for La Grange. On arriving at the Chateau, the General gave us a warm reception, and presented us to his numerous and interesting family, consisting of a son, two daughters, and twelve grand children, with a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Count Segur, together with two or three other inmates, making in all a circle of something like twenty. Simplicity, politeness, and affability of manners, genuine kindness of heart, and unaffected hospitality, characterize the whole group, from the patriarch himself, down to the youngest of his descendants. They need only the American name—a claim to nativity in the land of Washington and Franklin—to call forth all the warmth and generosity of their feelings, making the stranger at once at home, and treating him with the cordiality of a friend or brother. The only uneasiness which the visitant experiences, arises from a fear, that the proverbial politeness of the French, accompanied with all the enthusiasm of feeling, will subject the family to inconveniences on his account, and lead them to do too much for his pleasure.

The evening glided away delightfully and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of conversation on a variety of topics, chiefly relating to our country; for the whole family talk, and seem to think of nothing else than the United States, where their feelings, their hopes, and wishes all centre. The General considers himself emphatically a citizen of the American Republic, and familiarly speaks of it precisely in the same way, as if he had been there educated. He receives a great number of American newspapers, reviews, and other publications, and regularly corresponds with many of his friends in every part of the Union. These various sources of information, perused with the utmost attention, added to the astonishing accuracy of his observations and recollections of circumstances connected with his tour, render him better acquainted with the condition of our country, than almost any one of its actual residents. He has visited every state in the confederacy under favorable circumstances, having been introduced to the most prominent individuals, and seen a large proportion of the whole population in each. A packet of letters and papers had just reached him, and he gave us a detailed account of events, which were new to us and of an interesting character.

In the course of the evening, he often reverted to the scenes he had visited, and to the friends with whom he had met, and parted, with no expectation of ever seeing them again. Many anecdotes were related, which had escaped attention, even in the voluminous reports of our papers. He stated that during the thirteen months occupied in his tour, he travelled between sixteen and seventeen thousand miles; and that his health had been greatly improved, instead of impaired, by the necessary fatigues of such a constant scene of bustle and activity. Before he left home he had been troubled with a chronic affection, which had entirely disappeared; and his health is as perfect as his happiness at the result of this visit. I could not but feel a degree of pride and pleasure, that our country had in any degree been instrumental in contributing to the domestic felicity of such a man and such a family, who merit all, and if possible more than all the gratitude and esteem they have received at our hands.

Before retiring to our chambers to dream only of La Grange, we examined some of the principal rooms of the Chateau, our hospitable friends kindly acting as expositors. The furniture is perfectly neat, and even elegant, but bears no marks of extravagance or luxury—nothing which is incompatible with a refined taste, and a republican simplicity of manners—nothing which does not conduce more

to convenience and comfort than to show; and which could be compared in point of richness and splendor, as the General himself remarked with what he had gratuitously been made master of in his tour through the United States. The ornaments are nearly all American. In the hall at the head of the staircase, and forming the entrance to the drawing room, is a portrait of Gen. Washington with the colours of the frigate Brandywine, (presented by Commodore Morris, on his arrival at Havre,) hung in graceful festoons around the almost idolized picture. On the right of the Father of his country, is a fine portrait of Franklin, copied by one of the accomplished grand-daughters of Gen. Lafayette. In a conspicuous part of the hall stands an admirable bust of President Adams, presented by Mrs. Adams, just before the General left Washington. To these are added a portrait of Commodore Morris, (taken by particular request,) and several pictures connected with the history of our Revolution. The Rotunda, or drawing room contains, besides other decorations, a painting of the siege of Yorktown, and a portrait of Gen. Wadsworth, the revolutionary friend of Lafayette.

At 10 o'clock which is uniformly the hour for retiring at La Grange, we took leave of the family for the night, and were shown into our bed chambers, after having been notified, that the ringing of the Chateau-bell would summon us to breakfast at 10 the next morning. Our apartments were in the same style of neatness, and comfort, as the sitting rooms, with a cheerful wood fire blazing upon the hearth, and carpets covering the polished oaken floor. As is usual in French houses, furnished with fewer conveniences than this, each chamber had a bureau, or writing desk, containing an ample supply of pens, ink, and paper, together with the other appendages for scribbling, all under lock and key. The temptations of such comforts, the whistling of the wind round the Gothic turrets and antique windows of the Chateau, with the delights of the fire side reverie on the events of the day, induced us to protract our waking dream to a late hour.

In the morning a grey-headed servant, who is almost as old as the master whom he loves, and from whom he has imbibed his kindness of heart, opened the door gently, and performed his office of rekindling the fire, with such studied quiet as would scarcely disturb the slumbers of a sick bed. We reached the drawing room in season, to see the members of the happy family appear one after another, and share the paternal kiss. Breakfast was served up in a large hall on the ground floor, in the usual French style, with wine and coffee after the desert. The table was crowned with abundance, without superfluity; and a circle of smiling faces would have rendered a less sumptuous repast agreeable. Among the rarer dishes, was a kind of pie sent as a delicacy to the General from some of his friends at Strasbourg.

After breakfast was over, we walked out in company with Washington Lafayette and the whole group of ladies, to examine the exterior of the Chateau, and the farm, of which scarcely a glance had as yet been obtained. La Grange was formerly a fortified baronial Castle; and notwithstanding the modification it has undergone, much of its antique and feudal character still remains. It was once surrounded by a deep double moat, sections of which filled with water, have been preserved, and the residue filled up either for the sake of health or convenience. The edifice consists of a centre, perhaps a hundred feet in length, with two wings of about the same dimensions, and joining it at right angles. From traces still visible, a gallery evidently extended across at the other extremity of the wings enclosing a quadrangular court yard, strongly defended, with only one entrance under a lofty arch in the northern wall, guarded by a portcullis.

The Chateau is three stories high, plainly constructed of a hard and dark coloured stone, rendered of a deeper hue by its venerable age and long exposure to the climate. Two Gothic towers of a conical shape rise from the ends of each of the wings, and form almost the only ornament. The approach is by a winding avenue on the northern side, leading through a thick grove of evergreens and other trees, and under the arch already mentioned, around which hang festoons of ivy, planted by the celebrated Charles James Fox, in one of his visits to La Grange. The beautiful plain is as green as his memory, and mantles nearly the whole facade of the Chateau. Its luxuriant foliage, shading the grey walls, the thick cypress bordering the moat, and the four antique turrets half concealed by the intervening branches, present a view on this side, seldom equalled in any rural, quiet and most tasteful retirement. An artist from our country has taken several very exact sketches of La Grange, plates of which will hereafter be published.

As the morning was bright and pleasant, though the ground yet verdant, was covered with a heavy hoar frost, we made a circuit of a mile or two over the farm, which is one of the largest, as well as the most complete, in France. It contains five hundred acres, lying in one body, in the form of a circle, with the Chateau in the centre. Great pains have been taken to round it off in this way, by exchanges of contiguous territory. It is divided according to the most approved models, into suitable proportions of tillage, pasture, and woodland, with the minor compartments of gardens and orchards.—The General has planted three thousand apple trees, which are yet small but thrifty, opening in vistas all over his plantation. He is much engaged in the cultivation of fruit of the best kinds.

The soil of this large tract, though not perhaps remarkable for its natural fertility, has been highly improved by culture, and yields wheat with other agricultural products in abundance. It is finely wooded and watered. Half a mile from the house in the direction of Rose, there is a large and living fountain, cradled in a green vale, and sheltered from the sun in summer by a grove of venerable oaks. Its limpid waters at this season, repose on a bed of autumnal leaves, and as pure as they are copious. From this rural and sequestered retreat, a distant view of the chateau on one side, and of two little villages, with a spire to each, and the smoke curling over them, on the other, makes a quiet and cheering picture. Not far from the fountain, Washington Lafayette, (whose name perhaps I use somewhat too familiarly for the sake of distinction,) is much engaged in constructing an ice-house, upon the plan of some of those he saw in our country. In short, nearly all the improvements of La Grange, now in progress, are according to American models.

On our return from this delightful promenade, and after resting for a few minutes, we were merely consigned from the hands of one part of the family to receive the assiduous attentions of another. The General himself accompanied us to the farm yard, which in point of practical utility, is more interesting especially in the eye of an American, than all the parks and pleasure grounds we have seen in Europe. A range of buildings extends quite round an open area, containing perhaps an acre of ground. The first of these is the granary, which was once a chapel, and the turret of which is yet left standing. Men were at work in winnowing wheat of an excellent quality. The second department is appropriated to all kinds of poultry, among which are wild geese from the banks of the Mississippi. A flock of about a thousand merinos, prettily feeding at their long ranges of cribs, occupied another portion of the building. It was odd enough to see the little lambs bearing on their backs the same name which had graced our triumphal arches; and to see the hero himself, dotting upon the construction of a new kind of piggy, upon a plan recommended by the American Farmer. Among the twenty-two cows, are eight from Switzerland, sent to the General by his friends in that country; and four of the Holstein breed, presented by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore. The assortment of horses is as extensive as the other kinds of domestic animals. In

making the circuit we next came to the farm house, kitchen and dairy, the walls of which are ornamented with a map of the whole plantation, designating the ground appropriated to each department. Then follow the pens containing several rare species of animals, among which are wild turkeys and partridges from the United States, (intended if possible, to be domesticated,) ducks which came as a present from the Garden of Plants at Paris, and a pair of beautiful Mexican pheasants. For the latter, and for the American partridge, a new house is going up, to be artistically warmed by a stove. To these animals, may be added a dog from Washington, and a racoon from our forests, who are inmates of the chateau, instead of the farm yard. The latter is so tame as to play about the parlour and climb up into the General's lap.

At 5 o'clock, the bell called us to dinner, which was bountiful, and served up without any formal parade. Among the peculiar dishes, were lentils, much resembling boiled peas; and a rich kind of pastry, such as we had not found in the infinite assortment of a Paris table. A desert of apples, pears, and dry fruit, with three or four varieties of wine, including champagne, crowned the festivities of the board. The General entertains no doubt, that the grape from which the latter is made would flourish in the United States; but whether the wine could be produced is more problematical, as it is confined to one province in France, and depends much on a peculiar quality of the soil. It is however my intention to send home slips of the vine, by way of experiment.

On retiring to the drawing room, a large folio volume, bound with red morocco, and richly gilt, was found lying upon the table. It was presented to the General just before he sailed from Washington; and contains a transcript of all the addresses to him by the authorities of New York. The specimens of ornamental penmanship are certainly elegant, and have excited general admiration at the Chateau. By its side was a voluminous portfolio, containing portraits and autographs of public persons in France since the commencement of the revolution—both brought out for our amusement.

After tea the ladies favoured us with a great variety of songs and music upon the piano, which they play with much taste and skill. One of the number finding that her voice and execution could contribute to the enjoyments of the social circle, and forgetting herself in endeavouring to add to the common stock of pleasure continued to sit at the piano, till she was solicited to leave it, instead of the ordinary request to remain longer. This mark of politeness was so peculiar, that it appeared to me worthy of record and imitation. Among the musical pieces, was one or two composed in the United States, during the General's visit.

At 9 o'clock in the evening we manifested an intention to return to Rose that night, and set out for Paris next morning, desirous that if the hospitality of the family were not already exhausted by a visit, which seemed too long for strangers who had no other claim than simply that of being Americans, a share of it might be reserved for others, upon the republican principle of equality. But at La Grange feelings of generosity and kindness towards even the humblest citizen of the United States know no bounds. Favour after favour descends spontaneously upon the visitant like the dew; and in view of the paternal affection manifested on this occasion, our country might address to its illustrious benefactor the forcible apostrophe—"inasmuch as thou hast done it unto the least of these my children, thou hast done it unto me." Phetexts as plausible as genuine hospitality requires, were urged with a politeness that could not be resisted, and the result was a happy prolongation of our visit.

After breakfast on the following morning, the General conducted us to his library, which is on the third floor, in one corner of the Chateau. The windows, which in summer are shaded by a copse of trees lifting their aged branches from below, look in two directions and command a view of a rural domain, such as Cincinnati or Washington would have enjoyed, and such as its own proprietor would not exchange for an empire. In the anti-chamber and the apartment itself are several likenesses of his friends, transatlantic as well as European, and in several neat cases, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, are deposited all the little presents he has received from our countrymen, from the sacred memorials of his beloved Washington, down to the humblest pledges of gratitude and esteem collected in his late tour. The whole makes an extensive museum, which is guarded with more vigilance, and is shown by the family with more delight, than would apparently be felt in exhibiting the costliest collection of diamonds. All the articles were taken out of their places for our inspection; and a history of them detailed with a familiarity, proved how much they are valued. One of the most conspicuous of these memorials is a beautiful model of the water-works at Philadelphia, which the General took to pieces, to point out the ingenuity of its construction.

The library itself contains about two thousand of well selected books. A large proportion of these were presented by his friends. One compartment is filled entirely with American works, containing a majority of our best publications. Additions are daily making to the collection, by the attention of his correspondents. The Phi Beta Kappa Oration of Mr. Everett, and the Address of Mr. Webster, before the Bunker Hill Association are cherished among the choicest treasures. It was a curious incident, that I should here recognise the copy of the Columbiad, which had been brought to me at New York a year previous, for examination as a specimen of styled binding, before it was presented to La Fayette.

Having passed an hour or two in the library, and glanced at its interesting contents, we took another long walk with the ladies over the farm, pursuing a different route from what had been taken on the preceding day, and trading many a by-path in a long circuit through the wood-lands. A keen December air imparted an additional tinge to complexion naturally rosy; and to the eye of a poet, some of our fair companions, in rambles through tangled copses and groves of oak, might have seemed like Dryads. In the course of the promenade, one of the daughters of General Lafayette gave me a circumstantial account of his imprisonment at Olmutz, and of the sufferings both of himself and family. The story is long, and its leading incidents would not be new to any of our readers. One little anecdote however, which gave relief to the tragic tale, so much amused me that I cannot forbear to repeat it. In their flight through Germany, the female part of the General's family were obliged to assume the guise of English travellers in order to allude the vigilance of their enemies. As they had some knowledge of the language to which was added a similarity of national dress, they succeeded tolerably well among strangers. At length they were thrown in contact with an English waiting maid, who had emigrated to the continent some years before. Serious fears of detection were here apprehended. But the poor girl entertained no doubt, that the ladies were really English, although she found difficulty in understanding them; and as they were supposed to have left her native country at a much later period than herself, she came to the melancholy conclusion that by a long residence abroad, she had lost her mother tongue!

In the midst of walks, conversations, and enjoyments like these, the hour of dinner again came round. By this time, our places at table had been as perfectly learned, as if we had become inmates of the Chateau. Another evening of music and social pleasure was added to the sum of our happiness. At 8 or 9 o'clock, an intention was again signified to go to Rose, in readiness for the diligence the next morning. But it would be madness to go to the hotel that night, where the accommodations

were not good; besides it was snowing, and the weather was unpleasant; a servant should be sent to engage places for us, & it would be easy to reach the village by eight o'clock, the hour for the departure of the coach on the following day. In vain were my suggestions opposed to these kind proposals, and at 10 o'clock we retired for a third night to the chambers of the Chateau.

The next morning at 7, we found both the General and his son in the drawing room before us, with colleagues at the table, and his own coach at the door in readiness to take us to Rose. In a few minutes more, a cordial grasp of the hand and the parting benediction of the patriarch, produced a state of feeling, which on our part admitted of few words; and we left La Grange with a full conviction that if there is a paradise on earth, it must be found in the domestic, unsophisticated, and innocent delights of such a family, and if unalloyed happiness be the portion of any mortal, it must consist in the luxury of such feelings, and in the practice of such virtues as are possessed by General La Fayette.

TRIAL OF RANKIN.

FROM THE WESTERN OBSERVER.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst, this case was called in the circuit court held in this place; when Mr. Baylor the commonwealth's attorney for this circuit, Mr. Hanson and Mr. Duncan appeared on behalf of the prisoner. The greater part of two days was spent in obtaining a jury.

The evidence being unequivocal, as to the guilt of the prisoner, it was contended by his counsel, first, that the statute of 1801, attached the penalty of death to the crime of murder, as repeated by the act of 1824—that the statute of 1801, was itself a repealing statute, repealing all former laws relative to this subject—that the act of 1824 substituted to other provision; and that consequently, there was no law in the commonwealth for the punishment of murder with death. Secondly, it was contended, that the circumstances of provocation, under which the deed was perpetrated, were sufficient to palliate the crime, so as to bring it within the definition of manslaughter—that the prosecution which Blake had commenced against Rankin, for the crime of larceny, was of itself more than equivalent to an attack made upon the person—and that the state of mind in which the prisoner must have been at the moment, was such as to preclude that cool and calm deliberation which was requisite to constitute murder. The principal object of the counsel for the prisoner, was to convince the jury, according to the statute of 1824, the crime of murder was not punishable by death; but if this should fail, that the crime with which the prisoner was charged was not murder but manslaughter. The defence was much abler than was anticipated as we had thought, indeed, that there was scarce any ground on which any kind of an argument could be sustained.

It was contended on the part of the commonwealth, that the act of 1824 did, in no way, interfere with the provisions of former penal statutes, except so far as they related to voluntary manslaughter—that as this act should be interpreted according to the intention of the legislature, declared in the preamble, and the allusion in that paragraph being altogether confined to this species of offence, it could in no way affect the act respecting capital punishment. But it was argued, that even admitting the act of 1801, to be repealed, an act passed at the session of 1802, still in affirmance of the common law, remained in force. In support of this position, he referred to the case of Branchcamp, where this question had been made and adjudicated. It was contended, also, that the malicious intent and calm deliberation, the two leading features of murder, displayed in the declarations of Rankin and the manner in which he perpetrated the deed, were such as should bring it within the common law definition of that crime. The argument was concluded on the part of the commonwealth, on Saturday morning, when the court adjourned to the jury, that thought it was sometimes the case, that courts took it upon themselves to charge juries, it was, however a practice which he did not approve, as he thought it best that they should be left untrammelled in the exercise of their utmost discretionary power; but that, as a peculiar question presented itself in this case, he thought it would appear too much like cowardice in him to shrink from the discharge of what he believed to be his duty. He said that though they were, indeed, judges of the law, as well as of the fact, it was only so far as they were necessarily connected, or, of the law defining the crime of murder—that, as it respected the alleged repeal of the law attaching the penalty of death to this crime, that was a question which properly belonged to the court to determine—that it was the province of the jury to enquire of the facts connecting themselves with the case, and to say whether they were sufficient to establish the charge preferred in the indictment. He said, further, that that part of the law which came before them was one which no legislature could repeal—that no legislature ever enacted it—that it was a portion of the common law, founded upon the law of nature and the immutable principles of reason and justice, and which it must remain inviolate.

After a few remarks with respect to their duty as to facts of returning verdicts, the jury retired; and in the space of about fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of "guilty." The court informed the prisoner, that the jury had pronounced him guilty. He evinced no signs of emotion, but continued to present a sternness unmoved which he carried during the whole course of the trial. He was then remanded to jail to await the sentence of the law.

On Monday, the counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial, on the ground that one of the jury was an alien born, and had never been naturalized according to the laws of the United States. The juror being called to state whether he was not a foreigner by birth, and whether he had ever been naturalized, admitted that the allegation was correct. He was asked, how long he had been a resident of the state, and of the county. He stated that he emigrated from Scotland, in the year 1817, and that since that time, he had been for about three years a constant resident of this state. In reply to interrogatories, he stated that he was a housekeeper, &c. and that he must have possessed all the qualifications required by the act of Assembly; the only disqualification being that of alienage, respecting which the statute made no provision.

The counsel for the criminal cited to one case, where the verdict of a jury had been set aside, on account of a previous expression of opinion by one of the jurors. They also found a case, where the court of appeals had said, it was a general rule, that any good cause of challenge, unknown to a party at the time of trial, would constitute a good ground for setting aside a verdict. But it was also discovered that the same court had settled a contrary principle—as where it was discovered that a juror was not a housekeeper; such a disqualification not being such as would prejudice the justice of the case, it was not sufficient ground for granting a new trial. But amongst all the cases cited, only one was found where the subject of alienage was made a question. This was a case brought before the court of appeals, on writ of error; but as this was only one amongst other exceptions, the court chose to leave it undetermined, and reverse the judgment of the court below upon other grounds.

It was urged, by the counsel on the part of the commonwealth, that the motion came too late—

times enable a prisoner to take advantage of his own neglect. In support of this argument, he referred to a case in Maryland's report in North Carolina, where a like motion was made, but was overruled for the reasons he had just assigned.

The argument being concluded, the court said that from the authorities examined, it was evident, that *prejudice and partiality* in jurors, was the only substantial grounds on which new trials should be granted. "He said, in substance, that it was of opinion the objection was too late—that the fact might have been known, and should have been known at the proper time—that he believed the weight of the authorities to be with him—and, therefore the motion was overruled.

The counsel for the prisoner then enquired the opinion of the court, with respect to the repealing the law, as was urged before the jury. The court said, that he had formed an opinion—that he considered the common law in force—that the act of 1824 had no allusion to the punishment of murder as was evident from the preamble.

The attorney for the Commonwealth then moved for the sentence of the law to be pronounced on the prisoner. The Judge then addressed the prisoner in substance as follows:

Mr. Rankin—You have been indicted by a Grand Jury for the crime of murder, and found guilty by an impartial jury of your country, of your election, and it now remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you. I have never been called to the discharge of a duty so painful to me as the present. I, however, consider myself as merely the instrument of the law. I shall not undertake to lecture the audience upon the extreme danger of indulging evil passions, for in your case there will be a full demonstration, an awful and solemn example. I advise you, however, as a friend, during the few days you have to remain here, to take a retrospect of your conduct, and to prepare for a future state; to look to the welfare of your soul, and make peace with your God. The sentence of the court is, that you be returned to the jail whence you were taken, and there kept until Tuesday the 3d of October next, when you shall be conveyed between the hours of 11, and 3 o'clock to the usual place of execution, and then and there, hanged by the neck until you are dead! dead! dead!!! and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail. On motion, the court granted a new trial in the case of negro Charles, indicted for the murder of the negro belonging to Mr. Hickman, on the ground that the verdict was received in the absence of the prisoner; he having escaped from the jail, and not having been retaken when the verdict was rendered. Other grounds, in connection with the above, were assigned by the court, which we have not room to detail.

VARIETY.

Distressing drought.—The following extract of a letter from a friend who lives on the great mail-route through North Carolina, and not far from Roanoke river, affords us information of a drought almost unequalled within the last three days, but all too late, it will be seen, for the rains to restore the usual bounty to the products of the soil in that region.

AUGUST 2, 1826.

"I resided in this country in the year 1806, which has since been called the *dry year*. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. The stream on which I live continued to run freely the whole of that year, and was never known to stop until this summer. Fishing creek, at Mr. T's Mill, does not afford water sufficient to grind corn into meal even for his own family. In many places, there is no water either in Fishing creek or Nutbush. On Nutbush they are making use of the dry time to burn the timber as it lies in the bed of the stream. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the population plentifully for six months; and what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats, no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuffs at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn now for present use, to the tavern keepers, is one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Our flour is brought from Petersburg, 180 miles distant, and has been for nearly a year. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres, and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars, and would not be used at all except at such a time. I planted, in February, two bushels of Irish potatoes, so called, and there is not one, I believe, of the product, as big as a common marble.

"A gentleman who is just from the New Purchase of Tennessee, on the Mississippi, says that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the Mountains to this place."

Detroit, August 16, 1826.

TORNADO.—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, the town of Chatham, U. C. on the river Thames, was visited by a tornado, accompanied with rain and snow! It came across Lake St. Clair, and passed over the neck of the Peninsula lying between that lake and Lake Erie, and for the width of a mile in its course, prostrated houses, barns, fences, orchards and forest trees. The standing grain was destroyed, and the roads rendered impassable for a time. The snow covered the ground, and did not disappear for 24 hours. Two men on a raft on the American side of St. Clair, were struck by the tornado, and hurried by its irresistible fury across the lake. They preserved their lives by clinging to the raft. Their hats, setting poles, provisions, and every loose thing were washed or blown away, and they made the Canada shore under bare poles.

Turkey.—The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the revolt and suppression of the Janizaries, in Constantinople. The ostensible cause of revolt, was the attempt on the part of the Grand Sultan, to put into force the European system of arming and drilling. The Sultan Mahomet, (or Mahmud) acted with great personal courage, and it is the first instance we believe, in which an organized insurrection of the Janizaries failed to accomplish the revolution meditated. The Corps of Janizaries is to be suppressed. We should hope something from this revolt, for the cause of the Greeks, but for the proverb, that "Kenegealoes are worse than native Turks." The Janizaries, recruited from Christendom, hate Christ, rather more than the native votaries of the Prophet.

The state of the yellow fever in Mobile, Alabama, may be inferred from the following statement of the *Mobile Commercial Register* of the 9th ult.

"The prevailing epidemic appears rather to increase of late. A number of cases of malignant fever have occurred in the city within the last few days, and it seems to be the general impression that the present aspect in regard to health is more unfavorable than it has been.

Our city subscribers are so scattered at this time, that it will be impossible to deliver the papers as heretofore at their stores and dwellings. We must therefore beg the favor of our patrons to receive their papers at, and send their advertisements to the printing office, during the prevalence of the existing epidemic."

Cure for Dysentery.—Take one pint of good vinegar, and half a pound of loaf sugar, and simmer them together a considerable time in a pewter vessel with a power cover. Let the patient drink of this during the day, a small quantity at a time, either clear or accommodated to the palate by diluting it with water.

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

Capt. NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN, and **Col. WM. BROWN**, are announced as candidates to represent the counties of Scott, Harrison, Pendleton, Grant, Campbell and Boone, in the 2d session of the 19th Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Johnson. It is understood, that Messrs. M'HAFFON, HOLT and SANFORD, are also candidates.

THE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from all the counties in the state except one, [which is not doubtful,] by which it appears that the Old Court have 56 and the New 44 votes in the House of Representatives.—*Argus.*

NOTES ON KENTUCKY.

SECTION 2.

The report made by Columbus of his discovery of America, did not produce greater excitement in the Court of Spain, than that made by Finlay in the people of Carolina, in the vicinity of his residence, of the discoveries he had made in the valley of the Ohio.

In consequence of the information given by Finlay, Col. DANIEL BOONE, in company with John Finlay, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, Jas. Monay and William Cool, set out from his residence on the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, on the 1st day of May 1769, under the direction of Finlay as their guide, and steered westwardly. After a long and fatiguing march over a mountainous and pathless wilderness, they on the 7th day of June following, arrived on Red river, at a place recognised by Finlay, where he had formerly been whilst trading with the Indians. Here, from the top of an eminence, they first obtained a distant view of the beautiful level of Kentucky.

At this place they erected what they called their station camp, and from thence made excursions, either for the purposes of hunting or exploring the country; and where they agreed to rendezvous, in case of being at any time separated from each other. On the 22d day of December following, whilst Boone and Stewart were traversing the forest near the Kentucky river, late in the evening, they were surprised by a party of Indians, who rushing out of a thick Canabake, made them both prisoners.—They continued in the possession of the Indians until the seventh night, when in the dead of night, whilst the Indians were sound asleep, they effected their escape, and returned to the camp, which they found plundered and all their companions gone.

At this inauspicious moment, Squire Boone, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone) with one other, who had penetrated into this unexplored region in search of his brother, by mere accident, arrived at this camp. This meeting, notwithstanding the untowardness of the circumstances attending the parties, was productive of mutual joy.

A short time after the arrival of Squire Boone at the station camp of these adventurers, John Stewart was killed and scalped by a party of Indians, which so frightened the man who accompanied Squire Boone, that he immediately set out on his return to North Carolina, leaving the two Boone's without any other company.

At this camp Col. Boone and his brother erected a hut, to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, and where they continued until the succeeding spring, during which time no occurrence took place worthy of notice.

On the first day of May 1770, Squire Boone left his brother, and returned home to Carolina for a supply of ammunition and horses, leaving him entirely alone, who as the summer approached, extended his excursions, whereby he obtained an extensive knowledge of all the lands in the country North of the Kentucky river.

On the 27th day of July 1770, Squire Boone returned with the necessary supplies of ammunition and horses, after which it was but a short time before they set out homeward; examining the country as they proceeded to Cumberland river, giving names to the different rivers and creeks as they passed, and in the month of March 1771, arrived at their respective places of residence in N. Carolina.

Col. Shelby in one of his notes, says: "In May 1772, I met Daniel Boone below the Holstein settlement alone; he informed me that he had spent the two years preceding that time, in a hunt on Louisa river, (now Kentucky) so called by all the long hunters; that he had been robbed the day before by the Cherokee Indians, of all the proceeds of his hunt."

The same year that Daniel Boone first visited Kentucky, viz. in 1769, Hancock Taylor, Richard Taylor, Abraham Hapdenstall and others, from Orange county, Virginia, descended the Ohio river, visited its shores, passed the Falls, and into the Mississippi. At the mouth of either White river or Arkansas, Richard Taylor and Barbour left the others, and went through the Creek nation of Indians, to their residence in Virginia. Hancock Taylor and Abraham Hapdenstall went on to Red river, explored the country in that quarter, descended the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from thence went round to New York, and home.

In the same year also, (1769) James Knox, (afterwards Col. Knox) Henry Skegs, and seven others, came through the wilderness, and made about on Dick's river, and the head waters of Green river, South of the Kentucky river. This party confined themselves to that portion of country bordering on the Cumberland mountains, and what was then called the *Brush*, and afterwards the Wilderness.

The country South of the Kentucky river was explored by James Smith, (afterwards Col. Smith) in the year 1766, the following is the account given of his excursion, written by himself:—

"In the year 1766, I heard that Sir William Johnson, the King's agent for settling affairs with the Indians, had purchased from them all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains, that lay between the Ohio and the Cherokee river; and as I knew by conversing with the Indians in their own tongue that there was a large body of rich land there, I concluded I would take a tour westward, and explore that country."

"I set out about the last of June, 1766, and went in the first place to Holstein river, and from thence I travelled westward in company with Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, William Baker, and Jas. Smith, who came from near Carlisle. There was only four white men of us, and a mulatto slave about eighteen years of age, that Mr. Horton had with him. We explored the country south of Kentucky, and there was no more sign of white men there than there is now west of the head waters of the Missouri. We also explored Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from Stone's river down to the Ohio."

"When we came to the mouth of Tennessee, my fellow travellers concluded that they would proceed on to the Illinois, and see some more of the land to the west—this I would not agree to. As I had already been longer from home than what I expected, I thought my wife would be distressed, and think I was killed by the Indians; therefore I concluded that I would return home. I sent my horse with my fellow travellers to the Illinois, as it was difficult to take a horse through the mountains. My comrades gave me the greatest part of the ammunition they then had, which amounted only to half a pound of powder, and lead equivalent. Mr. Horton also lent me his mulatto boy, and I then set off through the wilderness, for Carolina."

"About eight days after I left my company at the mouth of Tennessee, on my journey eastward, I got a cane stab in my foot, which occasioned my leg to swell, and I suffered much pain. I was now in a doubtful situation—far from any of the human species, excepting black Jamie, or the savages, and I knew not when I might meet with them—my case appeared desperate, and I thought something must be done. All the surgical instruments I had, was a knife, a mockason awl, and a pair of bullit moulds; with these I determined to draw the snag from my foot, if possible. I stuck the awl in the skin, and with the knife I cut the flesh away from around the cane, and then I commanded the mulatto fellow to catch it with the bullit moulds, and pull it out, which he did. When I saw it, it seemed a shocking thing to be in any person's foot; it will therefore be supposed that I was very glad to have it out.—The black fellow attended upon me, and obeyed my directions faithfully. I ordered him to search for Indian medicine, and told him to get me a quantity of bark from the root of a lynn tree, which I made him beat on a stone, with a tomahawk, and boil it in a kettle, and with the ooze I bathed my foot and leg—what remained when I had finished bathing, I boiled to a jelly, and made poultices thereof. As I had no rags, I made use of the green moss that grows upon logs, and wrapped it round with elm bark; by this means (simple as it may seem) the swelling and inflammation in a great measure abated. As stormy weather appeared, I ordered Jamie to make us a shelter, which he did by erecting forks and poles, and covering them over with cane tops, like a fodder house. It was but about one hundred yards from a large buffalo road. As we were almost out of provision, I commanded Jamie to take my gun, and I went along as well as I could, concealed myself near the road, and killed a buffalo. When this was done, we jerked the lean, and fried the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stew with our jerk as we needed it."

"While I lay at this place, all the books I had to read, was a Psalm Book, and Watts upon Prayer. Whilst in this situation I composed the following verses, which I then frequently sung."

"Six weeks I've in this desert been,
With one mulatto lad,
Excepting this poor stupid slave,
No company I had.

In solitude I here remain,
A cripple very sore,
No friend or neighbour to be found,
My case for to deplore.

I'm far from home, far from the wife,
Which in my bosom lay,
Far from my children dear, which used
Around me for to play.

This doleful circumstance cannot
My happiness prevent,
While peace of conscience I enjoy,
Great comfort and content.

"I continued in this place until I could walk slowly, without crutches. As I now lay near a great buffalo road, I was afraid that the Indians might be passing that way, and discover my fire place, therefore I moved off some distance, where I remained until I killed an elk. As my foot was yet sore, I concluded that I would stay here until it was healed, lest by travelling too soon it might again be inflamed."

"In a few weeks after, I proceeded on, and in October I arrived in Carolina. I had now been eleven months in the wilderness, and during this time I neither saw bread, money, women, or spirituous liquors; and three months of which I saw none of the human species, except Jamie."

[Sec. 3, will contain an account of events which happened in the year 1773, viz. The attempt made by Col. Boone to remove his family to Kentucky—an attack made on them by the Indians in Powell's Valley—their return to Clinch river, where they remained until the year 1775.]

Also a visit by Col. James Harrod, with a party from Monongahely—Likewise of a visit by Col. Thos. Bullitt and a party from Virginia—of Capt. Bullitt's talk with the Indians at Chillicothe, where he visited them; after which he and his party descended the Ohio to the Falls.]

"Stone's River is a south branch of Cumberland, and empties into it above Nashville. We first gave it this name in our journal in May 1767, after one of my fellow travellers, Mr. Uriah Stone, and I am told that it retains the same name up to this day."

"Jerk is a name well known by the hunters, and frontier inhabitants, for meat cut in small pieces and laid on a scaffold, over a slow fire, whereby it is roasted till it is thoroughly dry."

At the grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky which commenced its session in this place in Monday last, and which is still in session, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz:

M. W. SAMUEL DAYKISS, of Harrodsburgh, G. M.
R. W. DANIEL BRUCE, of Richmond, D. G. M.
W. ROBERT JOHNSTON, of Frankfort, S. G. W.
W. WILLIAM WRIGHT SOUTHWATE, of Covington, J. G. W.
M. R. CALER WESLEY CLOUD, of Lexington, G. C.
LESLIE COMBS, of Lexington, G. ORATOR.
DANIEL BRADFORD, of Lexington, G. SECY.
MICHAEL FISHEL, of Lexington, G. T.
PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, S. G. D.
WILLIAM BROWN BOOKER, of Springfield, J. G. D.
JOHN MOORE M'CALLA, of Lex. G. MARSHAL
THOMAS SMITH, of Lexington, G. S. B.
ROBERT MACINTYRE, of Lexington, G. P.
FRANCIS WALKER, of Lexington, G. S. & T.

Com. Porter, as chief of the Mexican Navy, is receiving a salary equal to 24,000 per annum.

The Rev. J. T. EDGAR will preach in M'Chord's Presbyterian Church, by divine permission, on Sunday morning the 3d inst.

DIED.—On Sunday last in this county, Mr. JOHN SEARISMAN, of a wound which he gave himself in the abdomen, just below the pit of the stomach or ribs. In Cyrtiana, a few days past, Mr. GRANTH, who had been elected to represent Harrison county in the next Legislature.

In this town, this morning, THOS. HART, son of the late Capt. Nat. G. S. Hart.
At his residence in Scott county, on the 31st of August 1826, the Rev. John H. Ficklin in the 56th year of his age.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French, India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electoral Saxony and London Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Olives, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Claret and Mixed, for SUITINGS and GREAT COATS,
CARPETINGS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs;
BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;
FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages;
WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment,
WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOTTLES in Boxes. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD,
No. 49, Main street.
Lexington, September 1826—35-6t

BOOK BINDING.

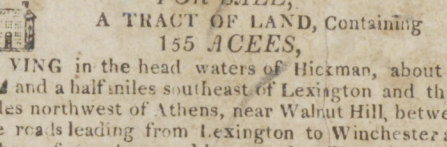
BENJAMIN KEISER,
INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Wilkins, M'Heine & Co's. Commission Store, where he will thankfully receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35t
PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of SEPTEMBER 1826, on the premises of the late Jacob Kellar, the following articles viz:
Two elegant pair of MILL STONES, one wheat and the other corn; and one Bolting Cloth, Hunning Geer &c.—one Waggon and Gear; Horses, Cows and Sheep; one elegant eight day Clock, and House Furniture—two likely NEGRO BOYS, one 10 and the other 12 years of age. A credit of sixty days will be given on all sums over \$5, with bond and approved security. All sums of \$5 and under, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

September 1—35-3t
NOTICE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, upon petition of the heirs of Jane Thomson, by their guardian, G. Thomson, to sell real estate: I Newbold Crockett, commissioner appointed to sell said land, shall
On the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1826,
On the premises expose at public auction, at the late dwelling of John Shannon deceased, the TRACT OF LAND, of which said John Shannon died possessed, except about twenty-four acres thereof, which has been allotted to Jacob Shannon, lying on the left North fork of Elk River in Fayette county. One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale, in gold or silver. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.
NEWBOLD CROCKETT.

August 31—35-3t
NOTICE.
IN addition to the Property belonging to Dr. W. C. Warfield deceased, which will be sold on next TUESDAY the 5th of SEPTEMBER, there will also be sold a number of
MEDICAL & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,
Medicines and Medical Furniture.
ROGER QUARLES, J. Admrs.
W. C. WARFIELD, J.
August 29th 1826—35

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND, Containing
155 ACRES,
Lying in the head waters of Hickman, about six and a half miles southeast of Lexington and three miles northwest of Athens, near Walnut Hill, between the real leading from Lexington to Winchester and Athens, formerly owned by my father Wm. Alexander. On it are an excellent Apple and young Peach Orchard; and several never failing Springs of excellent water. Likewise a commodious FRAME HOUSE, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out houses; the whole under fence. Persons wishing to purchase and who are desirous of knowing any thing further relative to the above named place, are requested to call on the subscriber living on the premises.
H. B. ALEXANDER.
August 29th 1826—35


RACING.
THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES
WILL commence on the 2d Wednesday in October next, being the 11th of the month. The Columbia turf will be in fine order, the proprietor having been at great expense and care, in order to render it safe and easy for the performance of running horses. Gentlemen from a distance can be furnished with every convenience necessary for themselves and Horses in the town of Columbia previous to the days of racing.
E. M. WAGGENER, Secy.
August 23, 1826—35

The editors of the Commentator, and Louisville Advertiser will insert the above in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Secretary by the 11th day of Oct.

NOTICE.
All those who are indebted for this paper more than one year, are hereby notified that unless their respective balances are shortly discharged, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.
Those who expect to pay for their papers in firewood, must do it immediately, as contracts for our entire winter's supply must shortly be made, after which we cannot consent to receive wood from our customers.

SPECTACLES LOST.
LOST in the streets of Lexington, on Wednesday last, a pair of SILVER FRAMED SPECTACLES. The finder by leaving them at this office, shall be handsomely rewarded.
August 31—35-3t
TAKEN UP.
BY Joel Bryant living in Jessamine county three miles from Nicholasville, near the Hickman road, one SORREL MARE, half face; left foot white, blind in the right eye; fifteen hands high; 19 or 20 years old; no brand perceivable. Appraised to \$9 before me the 17th day of June 1826.
A true copy from my stray book.
35-3t
ANDREW M'CAMPBELL.

TEXAS.
THE WOODCROFT TEXAS EXPLORING COMPANY and all others who are disposed to associate themselves with this Company, are requested to meet at JAMES D. SMITH'S in Versailles, on the 11th day of Sept. 1826, for the purpose of fixing on the day of starting and other necessary arrangements for the trip.
September 1, 1826—35

NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified, that whereas I have given my note to Thomas Helm for \$500 payable two years after the 12th inst. for a consideration not yet rendered, agreeable to contract, I feel under no obligation to pay the same. They are therefore cautioned against trading for or receiving the said note, under expectation of receiving payment from me.
CHILES TERRELL.
Fayette county, August 16th 1826—35-3t

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN about 22 or 23 years old, with her child about 20 months old for sale; any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, August 23, 1826—34-3t

NOTICE.
ON Sunday the 20th inst. I started from home (near Lancaster) for Lexington. A few miles from the Kentucky river I overtook a man walking, who said he lived near the Crab Orchard and was going to Newport, whom I accuse for robbing me. We crossed the river at the Mouth of Hickman, and lodged at Mr. Hogan's all night. I had in my Pocket Book one \$20 U. States; one \$10 and two \$5 United States; one \$5 Common-wealth. This also a purse, which had in it \$4.50 in silver. This man called himself JAMES DORRILL, who had no money, asked me to bear his expenses, which I did—after travelling seven or eight miles in the morning, we stopped to rest in the shade between Lexington and Nicholasville. This man took care from a corfield and gave it to my horse, which I desired him not to do, and what his motive was I cannot say. We both lay down and I being weary, fell asleep; when I awoke I found I was robbed of the money above described, and this man was gone.
He was a stout man, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; of pale visage. I will give \$10 for the apprehension of the man and money, or \$5 for the detection of the robber.
GAVEN POLLOCK.
Lexington, August 23—34-3t

New Auction and Commission House.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pickett's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
His regular auction days will be on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.* He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.
I. LYON, Auctioneer.
Lexington, June 12, 1826—26

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.
N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.
April 6, 1826—14-1t

FRESH MEDICINES.
JOHN NORTON,
HAS just received from the east ward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale
Wholesale and Retail,
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S
Vegetable Indian Specific
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-1t

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT
AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by
THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.
AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE.

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are
LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
New Orleans do
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Allspice,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
Brandy, Rum, Gin and Hisky,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Gun powder and Shot,
Madder, Copraes and Alum,
Logwood and Camwood,
Plug and Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish and common Cigars,
Glass and Queensware
Spin Cotton
Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen
Cut Nails and Brads
Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers
And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS
Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. M'Quat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—whichever they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.
* They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.
Lex. July 3rd 1826—27—1t

ALMANACS.
THE OLD BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:
At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.
At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.
At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.
At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
August 20—34

PUBLIC SALE.
FOR GOLD OR SILVER.
WILL be sold at public auction to the highest bidder (in pursuance of the last will and testament of Mr. Joseph Graves deceased, at his late residence in Fayette county, near Chilesburg) the estate of said decedent.
On the 3d day of OCTOBER next,
And continue from day to day until all is sold. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.

A VALUABLE FARM.
Containing by estimation 494 Acres of LAND; being the late residence of said decedent, and in good repair. It is thought unnecessary to give a further description of the premises, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale, suffice it to say, said tract of Land will be sold in two lots on a credit of one, two and three equal annual instalments.

The noted JACK SANCHO;
A young Hyattoga STUD; and a valuable Stock of Horses, Mares and Colts; a well selected lot of MULES, two years old next spring, and some sucking Mules; a yoke of OXEN; a Cart and Wagon; Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Hemp and Tobacco; Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, House & Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.
Twelve months credit will be given for all sums over Ten Dollars, 10c Dollars and under, each in hand—bonds with approved securities will be required, and no property to be moved until the terms of sale are complied with. Any person purchasing and failing to comply with the terms of sale within three days after the sale is finished, the property will be resold, and said first purchaser held responsible for the loss if any. Terms of sale more fully made known on the day of sale, where due attention will be given by
JOSEPH G. GOODWIN, } Esrs.
LLOYD K. GOODWIN, }

All persons having claims against said estate, are solicited to come forward and make them known; and those indebted are requested to come forward and make payment, or close their accounts. It is hoped this solicitation will be attended to before the sale.
J. G. GOODWIN, } Executors.
L. K. GOODWIN, }

NOTICE
IN obedience to a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made in a suit in Chancery, wherein Benj. Downs and wife are complainants, and Jos. Brumberger and James Brumberger are defendants—the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises
FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,
Sited on the waters of the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, patented to Mr. Hugh Thompson, now occupied by Benj. Downs, to the highest bidder at twelve months credit, in specie; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the price payable to the Commissioner. The sale to be made on the 8th day of September, between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
NATHAN PAYNE.
Aug. 10, 1826—32-4t

VERSAILLES FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE next session of this institution will commence on Monday the 4th of September 1826, and the different branches of education will be taught at the following prices in Commonwealth's Bank paper, viz:
Reading, Writing & Orthography, session, \$10 00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, 12 50
Use of the Globes, Euclid's Elements, Rhetoric, and Drawing of Maps, 15 00
Board, washing and lodging, 50 00
Music, per quarter, 15 00
Drawing and Painting, 10 00
CHARLOTTE A. TILLERY.
Versailles, August 15, 1826—33-3t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE LECTURES will commence as usual on the 1st Monday of NOVEMBER, and terminate in the first week of the ensuing March.
Anatomy and Surgery,
By DR. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice,
By DR. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Medicine,
By DR. DRAKE.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
By DR. RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,
By DR. SHORT.
Chemistry,
By DR. BLYTHE.

The paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, heretofore received at par by the Professors, having nearly gone out of circulation, SPECIE in its equivalent will be expected. The price of each Ticket will be FIFTEEN DOLLARS, with the exception of that to the course of Anatomy and Surgery, which is fixed at TWENTY. Matriculation, with admission to the Library and Reading Room, which are kept open every day, will be FIVE DOLLARS, making the aggregate fees for instruction ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Library containing about 300 volumes is constantly augmenting by the importation of new standard and periodical works, from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The difficulties experienced by the two last classes from the disproportion of size of the Anatomical Hall have been obviated by the erection of a new one of enlarged dimensions, and with conveniences and appearances not surpassed by any other in the United States. By order of the faculty,
DANIEL DRAKE, M.D.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.
Transylvania University, July 15—31-6t

LAW LECTURES.
THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be
1. Constitutional Law
2. Common Law, Civil and Criminal.
3. Equity.
4. Practice.
5. Maritime Law.
Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moot Court and Legislative Assembly as usual.
Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures, need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the course.
A well furnished Library is provided for the use of the pupils gratis.
The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOLLARS, Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Ky. August 4, 1826—31-1st Nov

NEW GOODS,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
JUST RECEIVED, at my Auction and Commission Office, next door to Mrs. B. Pickett's, Main-st. Chilesburg, 1000 yards, Muslin Shirts, Sheets, Checks, Plaid, Muslin and Silk Robes, Mergals Quilt and Counterpanes, Linen Diapers, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Combs, Beads &c.
HARDWARE:
Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Butcher, Shoe and Dirk Knives; Razors, scissors, Chisels, Chest, Pad and Tilt Locks; Butt and Table Hinges; Japanned Tea Boards; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs.
GROCERIES:
Coffee; Sugar; Pepper; Allspice; Brimstone; Whiting; Logwood; Glauber Salts; Together with a variety of other articles; all of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash.
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I. LYON, Auctionr.
Regular Auction Sales two or three times a Week.
Lexington, July 28, 1826—30-1t

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE BADGE OF MASONRY.

Ye who work by rule and square,
Masons who the lambkin wear,
Is there aught that can compare
With the apron white?

It's ten days of yore was known,
To Tyre's king and Solomon;
Spotless it was handed down,
By those sons of light.

It exceeds in honour far,
Badges which some nobles wear;
Knights of Garter and the Star,
With us cannot vie.

Kings that order may confer,
Tyrants may its honours share;
The unworthy should not wear
The badge of Masonry.

With what pleasure was it worn
By the God-like Washington,
And by France's glorious son
Noble Lafayette.

From the spotless lamb 'twas shorn,
Kings who graced a lofty throne,
Noble Kings the same have worn
Nor disdain it yet.

Honour'd be this emblem rare,
May the Craft the honour share;
May all Masons aprons wear,
We'll honour to ourselves.

'Tis the badge of Mason's art,
Emblem of a spotless heart,
Never let its fame depart,
While a Mason lives. OSCAR.

Elements of English Grammar, by William S. Cardell, New York 1826.

Mr. Cardell has done what no man has ever done before him—he has made a grammar which is consistent with the definition of grammar. He has the right use of language. He has established a system which is founded on the nature of things, and which is addressed to the reasoning and reflecting powers of the mind. He has an innovator, but upon a system fraught with errors, and contradictions, and intricacies, and his work will stand, for it is based upon good sense and sound philosophy.

Mr. Cardell reduces the parts of speech to six: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb and Preposition. And the which have hitherto been ranked as a separate part of speech, termed Article he includes among the Adjectives. The Conjunctions of other writers are classed with his adverbs, and he considers Interjections as crude and indistinct sounds, which do not assume the proper form of words; the following are Mr. C's definitions:—

1. 'Nouns are names of things.'
2. 'Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.'
The pronouns are I, me, thou, thee, he, him, she, her, it, we, ye, or you, they, who, whom, whose. These are all the pronouns in our language.

3. 'Adjectives are words which specify or describe things.'
Describing adjectives are a very numerous class of words, and admit of comparison.
Specifying or defining adjectives, are, an, a, two, twin, three, and all the cardinal numbers, first, second, and all the ordinal numbers, that, the, and all the words heretofore classed as adjective pronouns.

4. 'A verb signifies to do some action.'
All verbs are active, and when used in sentences, always have a subject or actor, and an object or recipient, expressed or understood. Some verbs, from the unlimited nature of their meaning, seldom have their objects expressed.

The indicative mood has two tenses only, the present and past.
Verbs in the imperative or infinitive moods are always future.

Two participles are formed from verbs—The present or active participle, which always retains its character as a verb and is always an adjective, describing something by its condition, employment or situation. The past or perfect participle, denotes the resulting effect produced by verbal action. As an adjective, it always describes something as being in the state or condition in which the terminated action has placed it.

5. 'Adverbs are shortened forms of expression, made by compounding and contracting other words. Their leading use is to express the manner of action.'

6. 'Prepositions show the relation things have to each other.'
The most interesting part of Mr. Cardell's theory, is that which relates to verbs. He explodes the old division of active, passive, and neuter, and insists that all verbs signify action. In support of this position, he does not resort to fine spun sophistry, visionary speculation, or metaphysical dreaming. He addresses the reason, talks so that he can be understood, and gains his triumph, not by bewildering but convincing his reader.—He simplifies the tenses by reducing them to their three natural divisions, past, present, and future; the moods he reduces to three also; the indicative, the imperative and the infinitive. He gives but nine rules of syntax.

The leading features of Mr. Cardell's grammar, as distinguished from former systems may therefore be classed thus:

He makes but six parts of speech—he has no passive and neuter verbs—he makes out three tenses, three moods and two participles.

He makes but nine rules of syntax—by this system the construction of language is plain and easy, without the necessity of calling into existence that most paradoxical or all things, a perfect tense, the pantopost or the tense that is in full pursuit of the future, but which alas, cannot catch its skirts; that tense which is after that which is to be, or which in other words, is after what is not.

On a subject of such high importance as this, a reformation of grammar from prejudices and abuses without number, we should weigh well before we express a decided opinion—This we have done and our opinion is decidedly in favour of Mr. Cardell's system. It will and it must prevail over prejudice and envy and self interest, for every founder of a new system has to combat all these, but it will prevail.

N. Y. Lit. Gazette.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

The subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Todd, on Water Street between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c., &c., will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826—14-11.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE LOT OF GROUND

ADJOINING the town of Lexington, immediately in the fork of the roads leading to Limestone and Winchester—the property of Polly Long, deceased, on which is a DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms: two below and three above, and a well of water &c. For terms apply to the subscriber living adjoining the property. JOHN WEST.

August 18—33-34

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indispensable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14-11.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott County on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one Hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit: in Lot No. 28 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 260 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 290 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825, and 156 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by Wm. Palmater to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Palmater to the mortgaged property, (to wit) in Lot No. 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmater lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$230 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmater upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cashr.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—32-34

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease. SAM. COOLIDGE.

20—11



JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)
I now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Non-elastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages, Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses' Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825—14-11

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER in the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Chesapeake No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to 21—11

Choice Merino Wool.

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool for sale at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington.

JAMES TROTTER.

June 19, 1826—24-11

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.
240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh fine Flour
3200 gallons good proof Whiskey
200 bushels good sound Beans
3320 pounds good hard Soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton wicks
56 bushels good clean Salt
900 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.
600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels fresh Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
550 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.
400 barrels of Pork
800 barrels of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
Two-thirds on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place.
880 barrels of Pork
1800 do of fresh fine Flour
12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.
300 barrels of Pork
3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.
2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
900 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At St. Peter's, Mississippi.
420 barrels of Pork
750 do of fresh fine Flour
5760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard Soap
3200 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Green Bay.
250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At the Mouth of Lake Superior.
250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Sackett's Harbor.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Mackinack.
75 barrels of Pork
150 do of fresh fine Flour
1000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
70 bushels of good sound Beans
1000 pounds of good hard Soap
500 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Savannah, Georgia.
120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Charleston, S. C.
120 barrels of Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
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At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
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60 barrels of Pork
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At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
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1600 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
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The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs

Fort Armstrong and St. Peter's, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination, by the 5th April, 1827, and if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boat and ready for transportation by that period: a failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The power is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence, of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at all the posts, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved independently of that of reducing one-third, on giving sixty days notice previously to each delivery. But it is probable that alteration or reduction will take place previous to the contracts being made.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will